



For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
SENESSES, BRONCHITIS,
SPRING-COUGH, CROUP,
CIMA and CONSUMPTION.

ing to the community this justly celebrated
for diseases of the throat and lungs, if
we wish to trifle with the lives or health of
the distinguished men and some of the
of its success, from which they can
themselves. We sincerely pledge our-
make no will assertions or false state-
in efficacy, nor will we hold out any
suffering humanity which facts will not
be proofs here given, and we solicit an
from the public into all we publish, feel-
the will find them perfectly reliable.
medicine worthy their best confidence and
LEAVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Maine,
I have witnessed the effects of your
PECTORAL, in my own family and
my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to
that no medicine I have ever
proved so eminently successful in cu-
cures of the throat and lungs".

REV. DR. OSGOOD
That considers "CHERRY PECTO-
best medicine for Pulmonary Affections
in the public, and stated that "his
after being obliged to keep the room four
with a severe settled, accompanied
of blood, night sweats, and the attend-
ments of Consumption, commenced the
"CHERRY PECTORAL," and had com-
covered."

EX-CHANCELLOR KING,
Your says—"I have been a great sufferer
onchitis, and but for the use of the
Y PECTORAL," might have continued
for many years to come, but that has cur-
and I am happy to bear testimony to its ef-
such testimony we ask the public to judge
uselves.

HAR THE PATIENT,
Dear Sir.—For two years I was afflic-
a very severe cough, accompanied by
blood and profuse night-sweats. By
my attending physician I was induced
to consider myself cured, and as
effect to your preparation.

JAMES RANDALL,
apden ss. SPRINGFIELD, No. 27, 1848,
ay appeared the above named James Ran-
pronounced the above statement true in
spect.

LORENZO NORTON, Justice.
HE REMEDY THAT CURES,
Portland, Me., Jan. 10, 1847.

Yet I have been long afflicted with Asth-
ma, which has almost laid me up, it
on a cough which confined me in my
bed, and began to assume the alarming sym-
Consumption. I had tried the best advice
best medicine to no purpose, until I used
CHERRY PECTORAL, which has cured
carefully yours,

J. D. PHELPS,
He is very anxious in the judgment of the
who speak from experience, here is a medi-
in the public confidence.

ED. BY J. COVILL, Esq., GOWELL, MAS.,
Sold at Wholesale by Lee, Butler & Co.,
at, at retail by G. L. Covill, Hartford, Ma-
tten, E. C. Ferre; New Haven, L. K. Dow,
port, Thompson & Booth; Norwich, Lee
od; New London, F. L. Allen; Danbury,
tevens, and by druggists generally through-
State.

13w9

ford Fire Insurance Company.
RPORTED ISW. CHARTER PER-
TUAL.—CAPITAL, \$150,000, WITH
VER OF INCREASING IT TO \$250,

long established and well known Insti-
tute, has transacted a most extensive insu-
nance for more than thirty-seven years,
out the United States and the British
Empire. It is a well known fact that the
confidence of its contracts; and owners of
are assured that all fair claims for losses
policies will be liberally adjusted and
paid. Public buildings, manufacturers,
machinery, dwelling houses, stores, mer-
chandise, household furniture, vessels on the
or while in port, N. & C., will be insured at
a low as the risk will admit. The following
constitute the Board of Directors—
ALPHALETT TERRY, Esq., President.
John Huntington,
Charles Bowdell,
Henry Henry,
Caleb Day,
David Buck, Jr.
MES. G. BOLLES, Secretary.

C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.
Applications for insurance may be made di-
to the office of the Company at Hartford,
Agents in the principal towns and cities
Union.

5, 1850.

ATLANTA INSURANCE COMPANY,
RPORTED in 1819, for the purpose of
against loss and damage by fire only;
al \$250,000, secured and vested in the best
manner—offer to take risks on terms as
no other offices. The business of the
is confined to the State of Connecticut,
and therefore we do not expect that its capital
posed to great losses by sweeping fires—
the company is kept in their new
next west of Treat's Exchange Office
State street, where constant attendance is
for the accommodation of the public.
Directors of the company are:—

Miles J. Tuttle,
John L. Bonner,
Ebenezer Flower,
Eliphalet Bulkeley,
Roland Mather,
Edwin G. Ripley,
S. S. Ward,
Henry Z. Pratt.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.
S. L. LOOMIS, Secretary.

The Atlanta Company has agents in most of

the State, with whom insurance can be

had, April, 1850.

EV. BAPTIST W. NOEL,
CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.
hat believeth and is baptized, shall be saved;"

GMO. CLOTH—PRICE 50 CENTS.

Extracts from Preface.

NG my ministry in the Established Church, an
an opportunity which I have had to study the ques-
Baptism, but I feel obliged to examine both
passage of Scripture, upon the subject
came in my way, and the evidence thus ob-
convinced me that repentance and faith
to receive Baptism. Aware how many are
to attribute any opinion which contradicts
to such a partial, one-sided investi-
gation, I determined to
own judgment, entirely by a study of
scriptures, and of such authorities as advocate
To that determination I
heret, and had not as yet read a single Bap-
tist tract, I published the following work as
pendent testimony to the exclusive right
to Christian Baptism."

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,
59 Washington street, Boston.

19.

BURR & SMITH,
Job Printers, 184 1/2 Main Street,
Hartford.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BURR & SMITH.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE, AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXIX.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1850.

NEW SERIES, VOL. XIII, NO. 20.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

CONVENTION.

The Convention met with the Second Baptist Church in Danbury on Tuesday, June 11th, 1850, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Rev. H. Miller, President, in the chair.

The session was opened with singing, and prayer was offered by Rev. Ira R. Steward, of New York.

The Secretary read the rules of order.

Voted, That all committees raised during the session be nominated by the President, unless otherwise ordered.

Brethren L. H. Wakeman and N. Whiting were appointed a committee to receive credentials, and report the names of members present. The following list was reported:

CHURCHES.	DELEGATES.	CHURCHES.	DELEGATES.
Andover.	R. G. Lamb.	1st New Haven.	S. D. Phelps.
Bloomfield.	N. Whiting.	2d New Haven.	G. O. Summer.
Brantford.	C. H. Topliff.	New Haven.	Geo. Alling.
Bridgeport.	Wm. Reid.	1st New London.	L. E. Shely.
Brookfield.	Wm. Biddle.	2d New London.	Charles Willett.
North Colebrook.	J. Morehouse.	Huntington St.,	E. R. Warren.
Colebrook, South.	David Wright.	N. London.	E. W. Roberts.
Cornwall Hollow.	D. Avery.	Newtown.	F. N. Barlow.
2d Danbury.	A. Perkins.	Norwalk.	N. Boughton.
Deep River.	P. Barnum.	Norwich Central.	E. T. Hiscox.
Easton.	E. Cushman.	Plainfield.	J. P. Brown.
Hartford, South.	Geo. Read.	Pleasant Valley,	R. B. Atwell.
J. N. Murdock.	D. Silliman, Jr.	Stafford.	H. Hurlbert.
1st Hartford.	R. Turnbull.	Stamford.	T. Holman.
R. B. Gilbert.	J. Gardner.	Stepney.	J. Hurbut.
East Haddam.	A. N. Benedict.	H. Wakeman.	Wm. Platt.
Gaylord's Bridge.	Wm. Denison.	Stratfield.	H. Ellis.
Humphreysville.	Gen. L. Lodge.	Tariffville.	J. Platt.
Meriden.	H. Miller.	Torrington.	D. Ives.
2d Middletown.	R. J. Ives.	Wallingford.	R. H. Bolles.
3d Middletown.	B. N. Leach.	Waterbury.	E. Doty.
H. M. Barlow.	E. Treat.	White Hill.	A. E. Denison.
G. H. Lawrence.	H. M. Perkins.	Willington.	N. M. Perkins.
Milford.	A. P. Viets.		S. Drew.
New Britain.	W. P. Pattison.		S. Barrows.

SOCIETIES.	DELEGATES.	SOCIETIES.	DELEGATES.
South Hartfort Fe- male F. M. S.	H. Sears.	Deep River Sew- ing Soc.	N. E. Shaler.
New London 1st	D. D. Lyon.	Huntington St. S.	J. H. Vinton.
Female M. S.	O. L. Tuttle.	S. New London	J. Davenport.
Bloomfield S. S.	M. M. Soule.	School	H. Hastings.
For. S. Soc.	I. Hartford La- dies' F. M. S.	Hartford Dom.	C. G. Smith.
1st New Haven S.	M. Moulthrop.	Dom. M. S.	E. Bolles.
S. M. Soc.	N. Gillett.	1st Hartford For.	J. S. French.
2d Danbury Male	T. Ambler.	1st Hartford Sew- ing Circle.	
M. Soc.			
2d Danbury S. S.			
Soc.			
2d Danbury F. M.			
Soc.			

Brn. Leach, Topliff, and A. E. Denison were appointed a committee on churches wishing to unite with the Convention. They reported an application from the church at Gaylord's Bridge, and recommended its reception. Report accepted, and delegates received.

Visiting brethren were invited to participate in our deliberations. The following names were entered: Ira R. Steward and C. M. Fuller, from Am. Bapt. Home Mission Society; J. F. Wilcox and J. W. Parker, from Am. Bapt. Miss. Union; S. S. Cutting, Cor. Sec. Am. and For. Bible Society; T. F. Caldicott, Sec. Nor. Bapt. Ed. Society; J. Jennings, from Am. Tract Society; L. Atwater, 1st church Danbury; E. C. Ambler, N. J. Bapt. Convention; C. B. Keyes, Carmel N. Y.; J. Ballard, N. Y.

Brn. A. Perkins, D. Ives and J. N. Murdock were appointed a committee on devotional exercises for the session.

The Secretary then read the Annual Report of the Board, which was accepted, and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT.

With humble and grateful recognition of the goodness and mercy which have followed us through another year, and by which we are permitted still to share in the blessedness of being to some extent "laborers together with God," your Board come to render their annual report.

In accordance with the instructions of the Convention, as well as in the exercise of our own best judgment, we have during the past year continued the same general line of policy as that adopted for three or four years preceding; and we have as yet seen no occasion for any material change in our plan of Domestic Missionary operations.

The missionaries who had heretofore so faithfully served the Convention have continued in our employ up to the present time; and though often beset with difficulties and discouragements such as have led them at times to desire a release from the service, they have still labored on, and we believe the hand of the Lord has wrought with them and made them a blessing.

We deem it proper here to repeat what in substance we were constrained to state last year, that the deliberations of the Board at all their meetings have been attended with much perplexity, owing to the tardy influx of funds into the treasury. Our missionaries have been so occupied that they could not consistently devote a very large portion of their time to the collecting of moneys, and up to the time of writing this report, not one half the amount recommended by the Convention, and apportioned among the churches for Domestic Missions, has been paid in.* We think it cannot fail to be seen that the deficiency thus existing at each successive meeting of the Board, must be an occasion of much embarrassment, and that it must essentially cripple our operations.

Our senior missionary, Br. N. E. Shaler, received a furlough of three or four weeks early in the year, an account of bodily indisposition; but with this exception, his labors have been constant and faithful. His work has been as usual, of quite a diversified character, and spread over a large portion of the state. He has explored fields represented as affording new openings for effort; he has counseled and aided feeble churches; he has preached the Gospel in destitute regions; he has assisted in measures for the erection of new houses of worship; and he has labored in some interesting revivals of religion.

Among the places visited, we may mention the village of Fair Haven, which will be recollected, was referred to in our last report, as presenting a favorable opening for a Baptist interest. Upon further inquiry and inspection, however, the circumstances were found far less encouraging than had been supposed; and up to this time your Board have not felt warranted in making any further outline for the establishment of a meeting in that village. The Baptist church in New Haven has also been visited by Br. Shaler, in connection with Br. Wm. Denison, and some arrangements made for the interests of the cause in that section. A small meeting-house formerly occupied by the church, but which was old, and inconveniently located, has been disposed of, and some steps taken towards the disposing of another house occupied by the same church, and somewhat similarly situated, all with a view to the erection of a new

house upon a more eligible spot. The church here is feeble, but with the divine blessing attending properly directed effort, we trust it may yet enjoy prosperity.

Br. Shaler spent between two and three months of hard and incessant labor during the autumn and winter, (assisted a part of the time by Br. Denison, with the Baptist church in Northville, in connection with these efforts, the presence of the Master was gloriously revealed. The word of truth was attended by the spirit of truth; the order of God's house was successfully vindicated amid strong opposing influences—and many souls were turned, as we trust, from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. More recently, Br. Shaler has been preaching for some time with the church in Naom, which has been destitute of a pastor, and in circumstances seeming to require his counsels and labors. Meanwhile, he has visited some other churches in that section of the State, upon matters connected with the Domestic Mission service. Portions of his time have also been occupied in important agencies in different parts of Litchfield county.

We now turn to Rockville, where Br. D. D. Lyon has been steadily laboring with much patience and devotedness, during the greater part of the year. A committee of the Board met at that place soon after the rising of the Convention last summer, for consultation and advisement with the brethren residing there. It was a meeting of much anxiety. The committee were greatly perplexed as to the proper course to be pursued. The brethren in the village felt themselves poor and weak—it seemed impossible to make much further progress without a house of worship—and the prospect of procuring means for this object appeared extremely dark and forbidding. But it was finally decided to make the attempt, and Br. Lyon was left with instructions to that effect. He immediately entered upon the work of obtaining subscriptions, in connection with his other labors; and by dint of unrewarded application, attended, as we believe, with the favor of God, he was enabled to report at the next meeting of the Board, that thirty-two brethren and sisters had been subscribed in the village towards the erection of a church edifice. Since that time, by some increase in the subscription, with the obtaining of a few small loans, for a part of which Br. Lyon has pledged his own credit, and with some assistance from neighboring churches, it has been deemed safe to proceed with the building. Arrangements were accordingly made, and the frame of a substantial edifice, forty by sixty feet, is now up, and the house rapidly progressing towards completion. Some seasons of more ordinary religious interest have been enjoyed in the meetings during the winter, and several hopeful conversions have occurred. On the first of April last, Br. Henry R. Knapp, at the request of the church, removed to Rockville and assumed the pastoral care, in which relation he is now laboring, with quite encouraging prospects. Still, the probability is that the church will be compelled to struggle for sometime under somewhat heavy burdens, and we commend to it the special remembrance of the Convention.

Since Br. Knapp's removal to Rockville, Br. Lyon has been chiefly employed in the eastern section of the State, preaching the gospel at points where we may yet hope to see companies of the Lord's followers gathered and united under the banner of His truth. The little church at Humphreysville has continued to hold on its way, under the patient and faithful labors of Br. William Denison. A season of refreshment from the presence of the Lord was experienced among them during the last autumn, as the fruits of which a number of souls profess to have obtained like precious faith with us. Ten have been baptized into the fellowship of the church since our last report. Although in many respects this may be reckoned "a hard field," requiring perhaps long patience and perseverance in cultivation, we still deem it very desirable that our position here should be maintained. The place is steadily advancing in population, and in manufacturing and commercial importance—the surrounding region is scarcely supplied with the word of life—and though sin abounds, we may yet hope to see grace much more abundant. The few disciples here united in church fellowship, are ready to make almost any sacrifice for the maintenance of the cause; and with God's blessing, we cannot doubt that our truth is destined to have free course and be glorified in this section.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

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HARTFORD, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1850.

Covington Theological Institute.

We have received a pamphlet of 77 pages, drawn up by a committee of the present Board of Trustees of this Institution, in reply to the "brief history," recently published by the Cincinnati Trustees, the design of which is to show that the trustees residing in Kentucky had good ground for believing that the Cincinnati Trustees, or a part of them, aided by Dr. Pattison and Mr. Sage, were privately consulting and arranging with a view to the removal of the Institute north of the Ohio River." The principal evidence on which the authors of this pamphlet rely, to substantiate their charge against Dr. Pattison, is contained in certain letters written by him to Rev. Dr. Lynd, and Rev. J. M. Peck. Whatever these letters may show, we are very confident that they cannot be tortured into a proof of the charge that any private, clandestine movement was contemplated by any one, for the removal of the Institution. It does not appear that the persons addressed by Dr. P. understood him as cherishing any such intention, Rev. J. M. Peck, to whom Dr. P. had expressed himself with the greatest freedom, having all the correspondence before him, or in his mind—the letters to Dr. Lynd, as well as those to himself—expressly declares, under date of June 1, 1848; alluding to the "rumor" that Dr. P. and "others at Cincinnati were actually negotiating to sell the whole property, and remove with the proceeds north of the Ohio," "I think there is some mistake about this, for your letters intimate nothing of the kind, and the one of December 1st, proposes to remain at Covington, and leave the result with God."

This shows how these letters were understood by Rev. J. M. Peck, on the first of June, 1848; and that, up to that time, he had received no impression from Dr. P.'s letters, either to himself or to Dr. Lynd—for he was in constant communication with Dr. L all this while—that any project was on foot for the clandestine sale of the property at Covington.

But what if these letters did show what these Kentucky gentlemen claim they do? Did they know of their existence, and understand their contents, at the time of their resort to the Kentucky Legislature, in justification of which act they are now paraded, with such a flourish of trumpets, before the public? If they did not know the contents of these letters at that time, how can they be presented as the justification for the course which these gentlemen then pursued. They manifested acted in the premises on *other evidence*. Why then, do they not rely exclusively on that evidence and leave their cause to rest upon it? We do not hesitate to say that they must bring stronger evidence than any we have seen yet—than any contained in these letters—that Dr. Pattison, and those who sympathized with him had any such intention as has been imputed to them, or stand convicted by their own failure, of a high handed and most flagrant act of injustice.

We have no personal interest in this matter, nor is it our intention to enter into any lengthy discussion of it at this time. We have read the pamphlet, and the above is the impression it has made upon our mind.

Last Hours of the President.

The sudden death of the President of the U. S. has thrown a gloom over the face of the community. Every one, without distinction of party, that we have heard express an opinion upon the subject, has expressed his sincere regret at this unexpected calamity. Gen. Taylor was not a strong party man; his great object evidently was the settlement of the agitating question of slavery; and had his life been spared, we believe would have been settled satisfactorily to the people of the free states, and upon principles of which the slave states could have no just reason to complain. But his death will, undoubtedly produce a different line of policy in the councils of the nation, and there is reason to fear that his successor will prove himself more of a pro-slavery man than was General Taylor himself, notwithstanding the fact that the former is from the free states, and the latter was a slave holder. The following extract from the Philadelphia Bulletin, written by a Washington correspondent of that paper, will, we doubt not, be read with interest at this time.

"Yesterday stated that his indisposition began on the Fourth. On the morning of that day he was to all appearances, sound in health, and in excellent spirits. In company with his family, and several of the Heads of Departments, he attended at the National Monument, to hear Mr. Foote's independence oration, and even up to 5 o'clock exhibited no symptoms of illness. However, while upon the ground, he partook freely of water; and then, after considerable exercise in walking, and exposure to the sun, he drove home. Arrived at the mansion, he "felt" as he expressed himself to Dr. Weatherup, "very hungry;" and without reflecting that he was in an unfit condition to indulge freely in fruits, &c., he called for some refreshments, and ate heartily of cherries and wild berries, which he washed down with copious draughts of iced milk and water. At dinner he applied himself again to the berries, against the common straits of Dr. Weatherup, and in an hour was seized by cramps, which took the form of violent convulsions. His physician prescribed the usual remedies, but found he resisted, deeming the attack only temporary, and that it would yield finally to his naturally strong constitution. To ward midnight, instead of relief, the attack increased in violence and threatened desperate results, if not speedily arrested. He continued in this condition, without much change, until the evening of the 6th. It was then deemed advisable to call in other physicians. Accordingly, Messrs. Hall and Coolidge were invited, and promptly responded—but they thought it further advisable to send for the assistance of Dr. Wood of Baltimore. That gentleman attended immediately, and in the same can came Colonel Taylor, the brother of the General, and his family, who had likewise been telegraphed for. By this time (the morning of the 8th) the disease had made rapid encroachments on his frame; but by the untold skill of these eminent practitioners, the visible stages of the cholera morbus were soon after checked. However, fever ensued, and from a remittent character, it took the form of typhoid. Anxiety now began to manifest itself, not only among the exalted patient's family, but among the physicians themselves. His chances of life hung upon a thread.

Meanwhile, there were other causes, beside merely eating and drinking, that rendered fataliy upon his system. To his medical attendants of the 8th, he said: "I should not be surprised if we were to terminate in my death. I did not expect to encounter what has befallen me since my elevation to the Presidency. God knows that I have endeavored to fulfil what I conceived to be an honest duty. But I have been mistaken. My motives have been misconstrued, and my feelings most grossly outraged." He alighted doubtless to the Slavery question, and the manner in which he had been variously assailed. Even the sanctity of the sick

chamber was invaded by certain Southern ultraists who came to warn him, that unless he took some necessary steps to protect the South, they would vote a resolution of censure on his conduct in the Galpin business. I repeat, merely, what I know to be true. On the 10th Messrs. Stephens and Tombé waited upon him, as a committee appointed by an ultra caucus, to remonstrate upon the same subject; and according to the facts developed, the interview concluded with a threat similar to the above. It was not until after his illness of the 4th, and the conference of the 5th, that the mind of the President seemed so sadly oppressed, and which called forth the remarks just given. From this time forward his mental sufferings were equal to physical.

But to proceed. Toward the evening of the 8th, the chronic type of dysentery which had set in disappeared, and vomiting ensued. Dr. Johnson (7) of Philadelphia, who is eminent in these branches of treatment, was telegraphed, and a reply was received from him that he would arrive at the earliest opportunity.

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Metropolitanism.

We have for some time felt it our duty to say a word or two upon this subject. *Recent and passing events in ecclesiastical affairs*, show that the above term has not become obsolete; that its spirit has not altogether left the earth or the church, and that the centralization of power, and the assumption of influence and authority, which it represents, is by no means confined, as has generally been supposed, to any particular polity or form of Church government.

It was scarcely, however, to have been supposed that this Archiepiscopal tendency, even in spirit, would have manifested itself in connexion with the *Baptists*—a Church, whose history stretching back through centuries and ages, till it mingles with that of the Apostles, has been made up of the most decided non-conformity to the prevailing polity and forms of Christendom.

Still less was it to have been expected, that the occasion of such a development would be found in the connection that ensued. Mrs. Taylor thrice fainted from excess of apprehension, and Col. Bliss, who had never shed a tear perhaps upon the battle plain, except like an infant. At 5—two hours previous—the physicians refused to administer any medical medicine, considering his case hopeless, and in the hands of God. The Heads of Departments, corporate authorities of the city, diplomatic body and officers of the army and navy, paid their respects to the dead during the day, and seemed to entertain lively feelings of solicitude for his safety. Everything that could contribute to the comfort of the sick, thereforeward, was extended; but the sands of life had run out, and his hours were numbered.

At nine the vomiting partially ceased, as it pain disappeared about four in the afternoon. But the system had wasted under the shock and gradually sunk beyond recovery. Green matter was thrown from his stomach at intervals until twenty minutes past 10—that peculiar coloration of that indicates the dissolution of patients thus seized. At 35 minutes past 10 his wife, and other members of his family, were called to his bed side to receive his last earthly adieu—a farewell that the stoutest could not gaze upon without a tear. It must be remembered that he was a domestic life; and his beloved partner, ignorant as himself of those fashionable formulas which sunder the husband from the wife, felt for the first time the loneliness of a bereaved heart, and understood nothing of that rigid discipline that would have dictated her, "Go and weep in solitude—society decrees it." Her abandonment and grief were truly heart piercing.

THE LAST MOMENTS.

At a few minutes past ten, as I have said, it became apparent that the soul of the hero and companion had left its ten. The physician, it was to prepare for the approach of the King of Terrors. But there was nothing in the conduct of the sufferer to indicate the mortal leap. In the secret communion of his heart with heaven, who can say that he died not a Christian? After prayer, he seemed refreshed, and called for a glass of water. It was given him, and he drank sparingly. He then inquired of Dr. Weatherup, how long he thought he would live, to which the latter replied, "I hope General, for many years," but thinking this a primary design, but from forces incidental—and it would seem almost essential—to religious corporations, as the embodiment and representatives of ecclesiastical benevolence.

In relation to specific objects of benevolence, associations have sprung up, claiming the charities of the churches—offering themselves as their almoners to the destitute and perishing. And the churches, with a charity and confidence not unworthy of themselves, have responded to these claims.

The consequence has been, a transfer of authority and control from the churches to societies; and a centralization of power for executive purposes, in boards of managers, executive committees, and Secretaries—from them passing from the many to the few, and from the few, compressing them into the oversight—the intelligence—the decision—the will—the direction of a single man. So that we have, *de facto*, in our benevolent operations, *Metropolitanism* in its most absolute and irresponsible supremacy.

For so far as the action of the churches are concerned, they can have no control over these charitable financial agencies. Their constitution is so worded as to render them wholly independent—responsible only to a constituency formed upon a monied basis, irrelevant of Christian character, and that too in a way so indirect as to render the culmination of power in the executive—governatorial chair—practically inaccessible and inviolate.

If we add to this, the fact that the commercial and foreign relations of these institutions, renders it necessary that they should be located in our chief cities, and therefore that their boards and committees should be made up of *city Pastors and Deacons*, and that extended financial operations and liabilities demands permanency—it is thought—a THOUGHT—A NOTION—we see at once by what an innocent, easy, but certain and iron necessity, we slide into a practical metropolitanism—an absolute Episcopacy, not to say Despotism of benevolence.

And all this, we charitably believe, at least, in primary projection of the enterprise, *without guile, or thirst for power, or disposition to lord it over God's heritage*. The purest motives, we doubt, originated, and still sustain to a great extent, these agencies; that they are doing a great good, we do not question, and therefore still co-operate with them; but that they are in many respects in decided antagonism with the free, expansive workings of the Christian spirit, and especially, polity of the *apostolic church*, few will question, who regard the subject intelligently or dispassionately.

And that there is *danger* here of a practical subversion of our most cherished principles, ecclesiastical independence, is apprehended by not a few. Upon this subject, Dr. Hague, at the late Bible meeting in New York, spoke with a fidelity and power worthy of himself.

And we are happy to find in the columns of the Watchman and Reflector, similar sentiments spread out before its numerous readers. God grant that the watchman upon the walls of our Zion, and especially the conductors of our religious press, may see eye to eye upon this subject, and have wisdom to shun equally the extremes of a blind and reckless radicalism, and of a tame suicidal conservatism.

Under some pertinent remarks upon the *spirit of party*, as educed by the late anniversary of the Bible Society, the Watchman and Reflector, says—

"It must be plain from but a slight glance at religious history, and at human nature itself, that the spirit of party, where it secures a foothold in the church, is not less to be dreaded than in the State. The whole record of Jusitism is proof that it will trample on principle, and resort freely to circumvention, in order to compass the ends which it proposes. The speaking past, and the speaking present likewise point to it as making the testimony of man higher than that of his Maker, as tending to give to the utterance of a mortal the authority of an oracle, and to the will of a creature the authority of law."

Now, my dear Sisters, that I have told you how we are situated, and since, as an independent mission, we ought to employ means, not only to maintain the existing work, but to increase and extend its operations, you will understand, how it is that you, who have been so long our active associates,

have been led to question seriously whether

the crusade waged against him and thought that per-

son who came to warn him, that unless he took some

necessary steps to protect the South, they would

vote a resolution of censure on his conduct in the

Galpin business. I repeat, merely, what I know

to be true. On the 10th Messrs. Stephens and

Tombé waited upon him, as a committee ap-

pointed by an ultra cau-

sous, to remonstrate upon the same subject;

and according to the facts developed,

the interview concluded with a threat similar to

the above. It was not until after his illness of

the 4th, and the conference of the 5th, that the

mind of the President seemed so sadly oppres-

sive, and which called forth the remarks just given.

From this time forward his mental sufferings

were equal to physical.

But to proceed. Toward the evening of the 8th,

the chronic type of dysentery which had set in

disappeared, and vomiting ensued. Dr. Johnson

(7) of Philadelphia, who is eminent in these

branches of treatment, was telegraphed, and a

reply was received from him that he would arrive

at the earliest opportunity.

We have received a pamphlet of 77 pages,

drawn up by a committee of the present Board

of Trustees of this Insti-

tution, in reply to the

brief history," recently pub-

lished by the Cincinnati

Trustees, the design of

which is to show that

the trustees residing in

Kentucky had good

ground for believing that

"that the Cincinnati

Trustees, or a part of

them, aided by Dr. Pat-

tison and Mr. Sage,

were privately con-

sulting and arranging

with a view to the

removal of the Insti-

tution north of the

Ohio River." The prin-

cipal evidence on which

the authors of this pamphlet

rely, is contained in cer-

tain letters written by

him to Rev. Dr. Lynd,

and Rev. J. M. Peck.

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CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

City Loan.

Hall was crowded to overflowing last evening, by the voters of the city of Hart, purpose of taking into consideration of exchanging city bonds to the half a million of dollars with the Hart and Fishkill Rail Road Company, the company in making the exchange is to enable them to throw bonds into that will sell at par, or upwards, the company ruling at only eighty cents, was addressed by Gov. Trumbull, and Charles Chapman, Esq., and W. When the vote was taken, it was only seventeen were opposed to the motion between four and five hundred were aye. The company agree to finish the loan to the Naugatuck Valley in connection with this loan.

SCHOOL CONVENTION.—We have received Mr. J. E. Taylor, Secretary, minutes of Anniversary of the Sabbath School of Hampden County (Mass.) and vicinity's Report, and Annual addresses.—In 5 others there were no letters. Concerning these fifteen schools, there are 174 scholars; 3,661 volumes in library; conversions are reported as having engaged the scholars.

stance of Sabbath Schools is acknowledged by evangelical churches; but in many is a deplorable want of efficient advertising up and sustaining the Sabbath for the very purpose of counteracting, we presume, that the Hampden School Convention was originally effects on the churches within its think, has been highly beneficial.—great many other churches that might benefited, were a plan like the above, similar to it adopted by them.

DR. CHARLES BARBOCK.—The Bap devotees of his column to an obituary of Dr. Charles Babcock, of New Haven, who died on the 4th inst. He was known in this country, and to our foreign missionaries, as Treasurer of the New Haven State Convention, which office he had the time of the organization of the Convention of the day of his death. The Register a high eulogium on the character of his life, as a citizen and a Christian is as one of unsual usefulness and irreChristian kindness and humility.

4. HONORS.—On Saturday last, from two o'clock, the time appointed for Professor's funeral, the stores in this city were closed generally suspended. The suspended at half mast, and the doors of the stores in the business streets were all mourning. Asylum street, in presented a sombre aspect, the front of being almost covered with draped from the foundation. Sixty-six minute guns with the President's age, were fired time. A gloom and solemn stillness pervaded the city.

A MINISTER.—The Boston Traveller the Rev. Edward L. Parker, of London, dropped dead in the street on Sunday. He preached three times on that dropped dead in the street on returning service.

AS A PASTOR.—Our methodist brethren making some advances on the road to holiness, as the following resolution, adopted General Conference of the Methodist church, would seem to indicate:

That the practice of petitioning for either by official boards or otherwise, in the spirit of our economy, and tends to embarras the itinerant system; we urge our Bishops, Preachers and People to renounce this practice in future.

Ketcham, late of New Haven, having Rock Island, Ill., requests correspondence accordingly.

NOMS.—We learn on good authority, atchison and Refector, that the Hon. W. was appointed a Vice President of the "Society, without his knowledge or that he does not approve of the object the new Society was organized.

Mary Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Europe for the benefit of his health.

—A young man named George Webb recently mangled by the discharge of a gun on Saturday last. He was in the carding the carriage, when, through of another person in priming the gun, the same time, it went off. The face of was badly injured; one eye is gone, otherwise disfigured. The fingers of were amputated, and at the last act was in a very bad condition, but it was to be recovered. Another young Hackney, was considerably injured at

Well Wheeler was ordained as pastor of church in Londonderry, Vt. on the 12th instant, which was torn and distorted by internal discord, is now entirely and strongly united.

and Tracy was publicly recognized the Baptist church in New Hampton, 26th ult.

R. King, of Alabama, has been elected of the U. S. Senate, without opposition.

large barn, in the south part of the town by Mr. P. D. Stillman, was burnt to the ground on Saturday evening. It had been with hay. Supposed to have been an incendiary.

ERRATA.—In the hurry of making up our first form for the press, several errors in the Report of the Committee on Foreign Missions escaped detection. Some of them are so bad that we must ask the reader to make the following corrections:

1st par., second line, for "identified," read identified.

2d par., first line, for "the general term," read these general terms.

3d par., first line, for "her truth," read the truth; seventh line, for "not tolerated," read then tolerated.

4th par., sixth line, for "reinforced," read reinforced; eighth line for "presented," read presented; next to last line, for "pure," read prove.

5th par., first line, for "he," read we; third line, for "might," read weight; fifth line, for "we," read the pastores.

There are several other errors, but these are the principal.

—Our edition fell short last week, and in consequence we are in want of a dozen copies of the Secretary. If any of our readers have a copy to spare, they will oblige us by sending it by mail, addressed "Chr. Secretary."

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

The August number is received with its usual variety of literary and entertaining matter. The engravings, three in number, are of the first order in the rank of art. Graham, thus far, has performed all that he promised in his prospectus, having made his Magazine the very best of the entire family to which it belongs.

SPRINGER & TOWNSEND'S INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY MISCELLANY, NO. 2.

The second number of this new Weekly Magazine is before us. It does not appear to conflict either with the Living Age or the Eclectic, the articles, which are of a literary character, being of a lighter order than those of either the above publications. It is a readable work, however, and will probably receive a living patronage.

THE LIVING AGE, NO. 322.

This well established and highly popular weekly continues to maintain its well deserved popularity; its pages being filled from week to week with the choicest selections from the best literary and religious publications in the word.

The above works may be had of Pease & Bowers, Hartford, and W. O. Irish, New London.

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

We learn from authentic sources, that the Union Caucus, of all classes of politicians from each section of the country, on the subject of slavery and the Compromise bill, is now sitting. Southern members have agreed to the line of 34 degrees as the boundary of New Mexico. All below that line belong to Texas. It is understood that Texas will agree to this proposed line.

CLAY also agrees, and Northern members will not object. It is understood that the President has expressed himself willing to abide this arrangement. There is, however, no opposition to dividing California on the same line. The subject it is thought will be carried.

No decision in regard to the Cabinet. Effects are making to bring in Webster and Crittenden; the latter as Attorney-General. Clayton is anxious to retire.

There is no doubt that a powerful message by the late President, on the general state of the country, was ready for transmission when he died. The document is said to be calculated to produce a strong sensation.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The intelligence brought by the Rev. Edward L. Parker, of London, dropped dead in the street on Sunday. He preached three times on that dropped dead in the street on returning service.

such a thing as preaching too much in weather. Three sermons in one day, however, at 96, is too much for any man as a superhuman constitution.

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large barn, in the south part of the town by Mr. P. D. Stillman, was burnt to the ground on Saturday evening. It had been with hay. Supposed to have been an incendiary.

A few rods from the beach back on the rise of ground, a great depression of the earth took place, as remarkable as the upheaving in the water. A circular spot of ground, some fifty rods in circumference, covered with trees, were suddenly sunk to the depth of 20 feet below the surface.

No agitation of the earth, or noise took place, and the cause must have been much less powerful than the internal convulsions of the earth that usually accompany such phenomena.

NEW YORK MARKET July 15.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for flour is dropping, and 2000 bbls. have been sold at \$5.12 1-2d, \$18.4 for common, \$5.18 3-4d, 25 for straight wheat, being about 1 d-1c decline from rates current at the close of last week. Rice flour, 2000 bbls. at \$2.94. Corn meal is in demand, at \$2.87 1-2d for Jersey, according to quality, and \$3.15 3-4d, 25 for Brandwine.

The continued good account from Western harvest fields, have rendered wheat heavy, although the small quantity offered prevents any serious decline in price.

Rye continues in demand, and we notice sales of 3,500 bushels at 62 1-2 cents delivered.

Corn is higher, and the small arrivals have made the market more active.

Wheat is in demand, at \$2.87 1-2d for Jersey, according to quality, and \$3.15 3-4d, 25 for Brandwine.

Oats are held at 46c/4s for Northern and 45c/4s for Jersey, without any sales of importance.

was made for it.

The Buffalo Comm. Advertiser of Wednesday, states that the new crop is beginning to arrive at St. Louis, which seems to depress the market.—Flour and wheat are both declining in consequence.

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THE SIAMESE TWINS DEAD.—The Paris Journal des Debats announces the death, in England, of the famous Siamese Twins. The Debats states, that according to the London Medical Times, the two brothers died of miasmas. A post-mortem examination proved that it was most naturally caused, viz: that the two twins were joined together by means of the hollow ligament which united them, and that the livers of the twins were connected by a membrane bridle about half an inch thick.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—Three hundred and fifty thousand acres of timber land, situated on the Kansaw River, have recently been purchased by a company of Eastern men, with the view of opening a heavy lumber trade with Ohio. Fifty cents an acre was paid.

The navigation of the Kansaw is to be improved, in order to afford a proper channel of communications with the West. Forty New Englanders have gone forward to form a settlement.

THE HARVEST.—From nearly all parts of the wheat-growing sections of the Union we see notices of an abundant harvest of that grain being gathered, and judging from reports, the aggregate crop will be larger, perhaps, than any yet produced in the United States. The result, as we think, will be active business and general prosperity, providing the corn money in the West is fairly attributable to the short crop of wheat last season, which turned the balance of trade against the West, thus destroying our specie and crippling our banks.—Com. Com. 10.

THE CHOLERA AT THE WEST.—Gradually extending itself into the small towns of the interior. At Shelbyville and Drennon, in Kentucky, a half-dozen fatal cases are reported, and as many more at Rock Spring Mills, in the same State. At Columbus, Ohio, the first fatal case occurred on the 8th inst. Mrs. Russel, wife of Robert Russel, of the United States Hotel, died about the same time.

RETRIEF OF HON. R. C. WINTHROP.—A Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, states that Hon. R. C. Winthrop, the Representative in Congress from Boston, has determined to retire from the house at the close of his present term.

Mr. Winthrop has served eleven years as a member of Congress.

JUNE 21.

We understand that a Bridge was burnt yesterday afternoon on the Middletown Railroad.

CAUTION.

From the (Boston) Chronotype.

The great popularity of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has induced some mercenary individuals in various parts of the country to compound quack nostrums for the purpose of deceiving the public and raising money on the well earned reputation of that truly valuable medicine. The interests of the proprietor cannot suffer, if we can but inform the public of the evil practices of these persons, and endeavor to put an end to the name of the Wild Cherry; for certain it is that no medicine ever so efficacious in a long catalogue of the most common diseases which "human flesh is heir to," or preserved the health and life of so many thousands of our race as has Dr. Wistar's Balsam. MR. SETH W. FOWLE, druggist, No 138 Washington street, is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom, also, agencies can be supplied.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.

It will cure Consumption!—purify the Blood!—clean away all Cancerous Habit!—remove all Urinary Aggravation!—relieve Constipation of the Bowels!—heal Scrofulous Affections, and eradicate the imbibed taint!—thus giving freshness and healthfulness to the blood, and securing to the system the fullest health.

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CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Party.

From the Ladies' Companion.

STANZAS.

BY THE AUTHORESS OF "THE DISCIPLINE OF LIFE."

A Little girl said, "we should both like to be birds."

Mary would like to fly, and I should like to build a nest."

One would go forth upon the field of life;

Riding on wings of fancy bright and high;

Ready for battle, eager for the strife,

Flushed with the early dream of victory.

Nor earth alone—on wings of faith she'd rise;

Turn to the sky her piercing eagle eyes.

Nothing too great for her strong will to do;

Nothing too high for her pure sight to view.

The other had her visions, bright and fair;

Yet asked they not the world's exciting scene?—

She'd choose some shadowy spot, and calmly there

Build a sure nest, a home of love serene.

She pictured forth the time, when to that home

She might behold her infant fledglings come;

When she might watch them, tend them, live for

them and die.

This was the dream that bless her fancy's eye.

Often upon the crowded world we see.

Hearts varying like these—and destinies.

To each are given, as their strength shall be.

There's work enough for those that will arise.

The work to do—whether, with earnest heart,

Willing they take the harder struggling part;

Or, with a stiffer, not a weaker, faith,

Loving and true, walk duty's lowly path.

COMPENSATION.

There is no sunshine that hath not its shade,
Nor shadow that the sunshine hath not made;
There is no cherished comfort of the heart
That doth not its cheerful counterpart.
Thus through a perfect balance, constant flow
The sharp extremes of joy and those of woe;
Our sweetest, best response results from strife,
And death—what is, after all, but life?

Boston Post,

PUBLIC ACTS.

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1850.

CHAP. LVII.

An Act for forming and conducting the Military Force.

CHAPTER I.

OF LIABILITY AND EXEMPTION.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all able-bodied, white, male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in this state, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty in time of war or insurrection, excepting officers of the army of the United States, ministers and preachers of the gospel, licensed physicians and surgeons, while they continue in practice; commissioners, officers, who have been, or hereafter shall be engaged in consequence of their performance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this state; general, field, commissioned and staff officers, who shall have served as such in the militia of this state, and been honorably discharged; commissioned and staff officers, who shall have served three years in one post of the militia of this State, or any other of the United States, and been honorably discharged, or who shall have performed duty either as commissioned or staff officers five years, and shall be honorably discharged; every person who, having been enrolled, enlisted, and having equipped himself with uniform, shall have performed military duty, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, for the term of ten years; members of any fire company authorized by law, while belonging to and doing duty therein; members of the Senate and House of Representatives for the time being; the State Treasurer, Secretary, Comptroller, and Commissioner of the School Fund; officers of the militia of the State and county prisons, while permanently engaged as such; the officers and attendants of the State and county prisons of the town of Hartford, who are permanently engaged in the immediate care of the patients in that institution, during the time of such engagement, of which engagement a certificate from the superintendent of said institution shall be evidence.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the town clerks of the several towns in this state, to cause the names of all able-bodied, white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in their respective towns, to be enrolled alphabetically in a book kept for that purpose, between the first day of January and the first day of March in each year; and annually, on or before the first day of April, to make a certified report to the Adjutant-General, of the number of persons whose names shall have been registered as aforesaid; and there shall be allowed out of the treasury of the State, the sum of three cents for each name registered; and any town clerk shall refuse or neglect to perform the duty required by this section, he shall forfeit to the State not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 3. All parents, guardians, tavern-keepers, or persons who keep borders, or who have men in their employment, upon being required by the town clerk of the town in which they reside, shall give account of the numbers of their sons or wards, or of the men boarding with them, in their employment, and their names, if known; and if any person shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in the name of the treasurer of the State.

SEC. 4. No person shall be enrolled by the town clerk, or any able-bodied man who is known to have any physical infirmity which would incapacitate him for the performance of military duty, mental infirmity, great deformity of body or limb, permanent lameness, loss of an eye, blindness, total or partial deafness, epilepsy, hernia, loss of a thumb or finger, permanent feebleness of body or limb, and other manifest disability.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

Sec. 5. The officers of the militia shall be a Captain-General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, Adjutant-General, Quarter-Master-General, Commissary-General, Pay-Master-General, Brigadier-General, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and such other officers as shall be hereinafter named.

Sec. 6. The Governor shall be Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the militia, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall be Lieutenant-General thereof, except when called into the service of the General Assembly, such vacancy shall be filled by the Captain-General.

Sec. 7. The Adjutant-General, who shall have the rank of Brigadier, shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and with his approbation, the Adjutant-General may appoint one or more assistants, and remove them at his pleasure.

Sec. 8. The Quarter-Master-General, the Commissary-General, and the Pay-Master-General, shall be appointed by the Senate, upon the nomination of the Captain-General, and upon his recommendation by the Senate. The Quarter-Master-General, and the Commissary-General shall each have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Pay-Master-General shall have the rank of Major. If either of these shall become vacant during the recess of the General Assembly, such vacancy shall be filled by the Captain-General; and the person appointed shall be in office until the session of the General Assembly next after such appointment. The Quarter-Master-General, and the Commissary-General, may appoint, with the approbation of the Captain-General, one or more assistants, for whom conduct they shall be respectively responsible, and shall remove them at their pleasure.

Sec. 9. The Captain-General shall appoint, for himself two aids-de-camp, who shall have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The Lieutenant-General

shall appoint for himself two aids-de-camp, who shall have the rank of Major. The Major-General shall also appoint for himself two aids-de-camp; he shall also appoint for himself a divisional Inspector, and a Quarter-Master. Each Brigadier-General shall appoint for himself one aid-de-camp; he shall also appoint for his brigade, a Brigade-Inspector, and a Quarter-Master. Each Colonel shall appoint for his regiment an Adjutant, Quartermaster, Pay-Master, Chaplain, Surgeon, Quarter-Master, Major, Quarter-Master-Sergeant, Dragoon-Major, Life-Major, and Trumpet-Major, all which appointments shall be published in orders—Each Colonel shall also issue a warrant to each person who may be elected Sergeant or Corporal, by any company under his command, and if any company shall fail to elect any or all the warrant officers necessary, the company, according to the provisions of this act, shall consist of twenty-three such member of such company as he may fix by proper.

See. 10. Whenever the office of Brigadier-General shall become vacant by death, discharge or otherwise, the Captain-General shall issue an order to such officer as he may designate, belonging to the brigade, in which such vacancy exists, directing such officer to assemble the field officers of the line, and the Brigade-Major of said brigade, at such time and place as the Captain-General shall direct, to nominate a Brigadier-General by ballot, and make return of said meetings to the office of the Captain-General, to be deposited therein subject to the order of his superior officers. The commanding officer of each company shall appoint a suitable person to take charge of the army, and of all arms, equipments, and other property of the State, deposited therein, and to discharge all such duties connected therewith, as may be from time to time, prescribed by the Quarter-Master-General; and the Quarter-Master-General shall, from time to time, make such orders and regulations as he may deem proper for the observance of all officers having charge of army in which arms of the State shall be deposited; and any person who shall wilfully injure such army or its fixtures, or any gun, sword, pistol, or other property of the State, therein deposited, shall be guilty of misde-meanor.

See. 11. Whenever the office of Brigadier-General may be vacated by death, discharge or otherwise, the Captain-General shall issue an order to such general or field officer, belonging to the regiment or brigade in which such vacancy exists, as he may designate, directing such officer to assemble the field and commanding officers of such regiment, at such time and place as the Captain-General shall direct, to nominate a suitable person to take charge of the army, and of all arms, equipments, and other property of the State, deposited therein, and to discharge all such duties connected therewith, as may be from time to time, prescribed by the Quarter-Master-General; and the Quarter-Master-General shall make return of such meetings to the office of the Captain-General, to be deposited therein subject to the order of his superior officers. 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